

Birds; by Mr. Allis, of York.—On a hybrid *Tetrao*, given by Temminck as a distinct species; by Dr. Charlton.

Aug. 25.—On the *Sternoptixineæ*, a family of Osseous Fish; by Dr. Handyside.—On the distribution of the Terrestrial Pulmonifera; by E. Forbes.—On the annual appearance of the *Lestris* tribe on the coast of Durham; by E. Backhouse, Esq.—A verbal report on the Marsupiata by Mr. R. Owen.—On a new species of Smelt, *Osmerus hebridicus*; by Mr. Yarrell.—On the application of Botany to Agriculture; by Mr. Jerdan.—On noxious Insects occurring in the year 1838; by the Rev. F. W. Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

The public journals have not been wanting in paying due honour to the two most magnificent works which have ever appeared upon the subject of botany, we mean the *Orchidaceæ* of Mexico and Guatimala, by James Bateman, Esq., and the *Sertum Orchidaceum* of Prof. Lindley. It would be invidious to attempt to draw a comparison between them. Each is alike honourable, whether as regards the scientific or pictorial department: each treats of the same splendid, eminently splendid, family of plants; yet there is no rivalry; and so carefully is the introduction of the same species avoided in both, that one work may be considered a continuation of the other, and we trust they will meet with that encouragement to which their merits entitle them. Sure we are that neither the Botanical Magazine nor the Botanical Register combined can record the numerous species of this favourite group of vegetables so rapidly as to keep pace with their introduction. Mr. Gardner from Brazil alone has sent home to our collections many new species, and we have at this moment received from Mr. Moss, of Otterspool, Liverpool, a *Cattleya*, which in size, colour and fragrance may be deemed the most remarkable of this family. Its flowers are $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across in one direction, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in another, 24 inches in circumference! This will very shortly be figured in the Botanical Magazine.

COLLECTIONS OF SCOTTISH AND AMERICAN MOSSES.

Such arrangements have been made with the family of the late excellent botanist and traveller Mr. Drummond, that the extensive collection of mosses made by him in Scotland, and more particularly in British North America and in the southern United States, will be

classed in sets, and offered for sale at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* the 100 species of Scottish mosses, and 2*l.* the 100 for those of America; of which latter, however, the northern and southern will form separate sets, several of the northern having been published previously to Mr. Drummond's death, which are already in the possession of those who might therefore now wish to purchase only the southern species. The exact number of each set cannot clearly be ascertained at present (they being in the charge of a botanist, competent to the task, who is naming them), except as regards the Scottish mosses, of which some sets are already prepared, amounting to from 220 to 230 species. It is reckoned, upon the average, that there may be about 80 or 100 of the southern American mosses, and from 150 to 180 of the northern ones. They are good specimens and in beautiful preservation, and can be had loose or arranged in volumes, at the option of the purchaser. Application for sets may be made to Sir W. J. Hooker, in whose hands there still remain a few sets of Mr. Drummond's phænogamous plants from Louisiana and Florida.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANIMAL OF *PANOPÆA AUSTRALIS*.

M. Valenciennes has recently presented a memoir on this subject to the Academy of France detailing the internal and external organization of *Panopæa australis*. The most recent works on Mollusca enumerate but three species. M. Valenciennes has however shown, that by combining the materials scattered in the various collections and works, that we are at present acquainted with fifteen species of shells belonging to this genus, five of them living in the different seas of the globe, and the other ten fossil, belonging to the various layers of calcaire grossier or to the chalk. Of the living species two are found fossil, but completely identical, in the recent formations of the argillaceous marls of the environs of Palermo; one species belongs to the Mediterranean, the other to the Norwegian seas.—*Compte Rendu*, No. 6, August 1838.

INDUSTRY AND METAMORPHOSES OF THE *ODYNERI*.

M. Leon Dufour has recently presented to the Academy of France a memoir on the industry and the metamorphoses of this genus of insects, describing at the same time several new species. Since the time of Reaumur, who made such interesting researches on this subject, science has remained quite at a stand-still. M. Dufour confirms the correctness of the facts advanced by Reaumur, corroborating them by the description of an analogous but distinct industry in some new *Odyneri*.—*Compte Rendu*, No. 10, Sept. 1838.